

¶91.19 COMMITTEE RESIGNATION—  
MINORITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, laid before the House the following communication, which was read as follows:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Washington, DC, July 30, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: As of today's date, I will be taking a leave of absence from the Small Business Committee so that I can continue serving on the Budget Committee.

Sincerely,

BOB WEYGAND,  
Member of Congress.

By unanimous consent, the resignation was accepted.

¶91.20 COMMITTEE RESIGNATION—  
MINORITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, laid before the House the following communication, which was read as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, July 30, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform you that I am resigning from my assignment on the House Committee of Banking and Financial Services.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

CYNTHIA MCKINNEY,  
Member of Congress.

By unanimous consent, the resignation was accepted.

¶91.21 COMMITTEE ELECTION—MINORITY

Mr. FAZIO, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 208):

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be, and that they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

To the Committee on Banking and Financial Services: Robert Weygand of Rhode Island.

To the Committee on National Security: Cynthia McKinney of Georgia.

When said resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶91.22 ORDER OF BUSINESS—  
CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS—  
H.R. 2159

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, by unanimous consent,

*Ordered*, That during further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2159) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, in the Committee of the Whole, pursuant to the order of the House of July 24, 1997, no other amendment shall be in order (except pro forma amendments offered for the purpose of debate) unless printed before August 1, 1997, in the portion

of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 6 of rule XXIII.

¶91.23 PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

On motion of Mr. CALLAHAN, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Appropriations was granted permission until midnight, Tuesday, August 5, 1997, to file a privileged report on a bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XXI, all points of order were reserved.

¶91.24 INDIA AND PAKISTAN  
INDEPENDENCE—50TH ANNIVERSARY

On motion of Mr. GILMAN, by unanimous consent, the Committee on International Relations was discharged from further consideration of the following resolution (H. Res. 157):

Whereas in August 1947 the people of Pakistan and India gained their independence from the British;

Whereas the people of India, Pakistan, and the United States have a common interest in the promotion and preservation of democratic systems of government;

Whereas since independence in 1947 the people of India have maintained the world's largest democracy, one that serves as an inspiration for people throughout the world;

Whereas in recent years the people of Pakistan have reasserted their own strong commitment to building and sustaining a democratic system of government;

Whereas, in addition to democracy, the people of Pakistan, India, and the United States have had many shared values and interests over the past fifty years, including the desire to promote the peaceful development of the South Asian region;

Whereas Indian and Pakistani citizens, who have visited or lived in the United States, and United States citizens, who have visited or lived in India and Pakistan, have done much to improve mutual understanding and build friendship over the past fifty years;

Whereas United States citizens of Pakistani or Indian origin have contributed greatly to the advancement of knowledge, the development of the United States economy, and the enrichment of cultural life in the United States;

Whereas the ties of trade and investment among the United States, India, and Pakistan have grown over fifty years to the great benefit of the people of all three countries; and

Whereas the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of Pakistan and India offers an opportunity for India, Pakistan, and the United States to renew their commitment to international cooperation on issues of mutual interest and concern: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the people of India and Pakistan on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their nations' independence;

(2) looks forward to broadening and deepening United States cooperation and friendship with Pakistan and India in the years ahead for the benefit of the people of all three countries; and

(3) intends to send a delegation to India and Pakistan during this 50th anniversary year of independence to further enhance the mutual understanding among the United

States, Pakistan, and India and among the United States Congress and the parliaments of those countries.

When said resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

¶91.25 CORRECT ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 2014

Mr. ARCHER, by unanimous consent, submitted the following concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 138):

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 2014), to provide for reconciliation pursuant to subsections (b)(2) and (d) of section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) In the amendment proposed to be added by section 1085(c), strike "section 407(d)" and insert "paragraph (4) or (7) of section 407(d)".

(2) Strike subparagraph (B) of section 1031(e)(2) and insert the following:

"(B) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS PAID FOR TICKETS PURCHASED BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1997.—The amendments made by subsection (c) shall not apply to amounts paid before October 1, 1997; except that—

"(i) the amendment made to section 4261(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply to amounts paid more than 7 days after the date of the enactment of this Act for transportation beginning on or after October 1, 1997, and

"(ii) the amendment made to section 4263(c) of such Code shall apply to the extent related to taxes imposed under the amendment made to such section 4261(c) on the amounts described in clause (i)."

When said concurrent resolution was considered and read twice.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said concurrent resolution.

¶91.26 CORN SYRUP ANTIDUMPING DUTIES

On motion of Mr. CRANE, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from further consideration of the following concurrent resolution of the Senate (S. Con. Res. 43):

Whereas the North American Free Trade Agreement (in this resolution, referred to as "the NAFTA") was intended to reduce trade barriers between Canada, Mexico and the United States;

Whereas the NAFTA represented an opportunity for corn farmers and refiners to increase exports of highly competitive United States corn and corn products;

Whereas corn is the number one United States cash crop with a value of \$25,000,000,000;

Whereas United States corn refiners are highly efficient, provide over 10,000 nonfarm jobs, and add over \$2,000,000 of value to the United States corn crop;

Whereas the Government of Mexico has initiated an antidumping investigation into imports of high fructose corn syrup from the United States which may violate the antidumping standards of the World Trade Organization;

Whereas on June 25, 1997, the Government of Mexico published a Preliminary Deter-

mination imposing very high antidumping duties on imports of United States high fructose corn syrup;

Whereas there has been concern that Mexico's initiation of the antidumping investigation was motivated by political pressure from the Mexican sugar industry rather than the merits of Mexico's antidumping law: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) the Government of Mexico should review carefully whether it properly initiated this antidumping investigation in conformity with the standards set forth in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Antidumping, and should terminate this investigation immediately;

(2) if the United States Trade Representative considers that Mexico initiated this antidumping investigation in violation of World Trade Organization standards, and if the Government of Mexico does not terminate the antidumping investigation, then the United States Trade Representative should immediately undertake appropriate measures, including actions pursuant to the dispute settlement provisions of the World Trade Organization.

When said concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said concurrent resolution was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

*Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.*

#### ¶91.27 CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. James M. Eagen III, Chief Administrative Officer of the House, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law administered by the Speaker.

#### ¶91.28 RESIGNATION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read as follows:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL,  
Washington, DC, July 8, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I would like to resign from my position as the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives effective July 31, 1997. I would like to continue my service in the Office of the Legislative Counsel as a Senior Counsel.

I will leave my position knowing that my Office is finally fully enabled to provide needed services to the House.

As you know the primary function of the Office is to draft legislation (including amendments and conference reports) which will carry out the policy of the Members involved. Ideally, there would be time for conferences to develop the policy and the persons responsible for the policy would be available. If that can be done it is very satisfactory work to participate in the process. I have taken a real interest in seeing that the Office is able to effectively do its work.

When I joined the Office in 1962 it had 11 attorneys and did not provide services to all the Committees. A good working relationship had been established with only the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Commerce. However, through time and the changes in the Committees, the Office has

been able to establish good working relationships with all the Committees. Without a doubt, your actions and those taken by your leadership have facilitated the Office in providing services to the Committees and the Leadership. I think it can be said that the House does not act on significant legislation which has not been a responsibility of an attorney in the Office.

The morale in the Office is quite high because of the action you took on the pay comparability with the Senate and also on account of the Committee responsibilities.

The tutorial process the Office follows with new attorneys allows the new attorney to begin Committee work with a fellow attorney in about a year. When the new attorney graduates to Committee work they feel they have been given a special responsibility.

Now an attorney doing Committee work can readily feel that he or she is making a significant contribution to a public measure.

I am encouraged about continuing in the Office. The Office undertook an extensive audit of its work and the problems presented to it in carrying out its work. As a result of the audit some very interesting work has been developed in communicating our services to the Members. The Office has a web site which provides information about the Office and the services it provides. In addition, we will soon have the capacity to fax material directly from our personal computers. That will relieve us of the time needed to make copies and deliver the work. In addition, the Office has developed a team to mediate differences in the Office. Finally, work has been done in improving the working conditions of the clerical/administrative staff. Consequently, I think we are doing well and we know what our difficulties are and we are prepared to deal with them.

I have particularly enjoyed serving as the Legislative Counsel under your Speakership.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. MEADE,  
Legislative Counsel.

The resignation was accepted.

#### ¶91.29 LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER, pursuant to the provisions of section 521 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (2 United States Code 282), appointed Mr. M. Pope Barrow, Jr., Legislative Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives.

#### ¶91.30 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ CONTINUATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1997, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency

has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to the stability in the Middle East and hostile to United States interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure on the Government of Iraq.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1997.

The message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 105-113).

#### ¶91.31 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. LAHOOD, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since my last report of February 10, 1997, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

This report discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 and matters relating to Executive Orders 12724 and 12817 (the "Executive Orders"). The report covers events from February 2 through August 1, 1997.

Executive Order 12722 ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq (including the Central Bank of Iraq) then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a United States person. That order also prohibited the importation into the United States of goods and services of Iraqi origin, as well as the exportation of goods, services, and technology from the United States to Iraq. The order prohibited travel-related transactions to or from Iraq and the performance of any contracting support of any industrial, commercial, or governmental project in Iraq. United States persons were also prohibited from granting or extending credit or loans to the Government of Iraq.

The foregoing prohibitions (as well as the blocking of Government of Iraq property) were continued and augmented on August 9, 1990, by Executive Order 12724, which was issued in order to align the sanctions imposed by the United States with United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 661 of August 6, 1990.

1. In April 1995, the U.N. Security Council adopted UNSCR 986 author-